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[a40-1-4]

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[a692]

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In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask. Factory  
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a827]

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TIME TABLE.  
WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.  
every 15 minutes.  
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Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SUNDAYS.  
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Voeux Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a59]

## NOTICE

WE beg to inform our Lady Customers  
that our Establishment will be  
CLOSED at 6 p.m. every day commencing  
from 15th September, for one month only,  
owing to our FASTING HOLIDAYS.

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Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [a41]

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**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [a33]

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[a51]



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Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [a35]

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[1134-1]

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[a809]

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[a34]

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[1075]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a998]

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Fine View of the Harbour.  
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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under

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GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

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[a1523]

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A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for

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Comfortable accommodation for travellers

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Two steamers (S.S. *Sai An* and *Sai Tai*) daily to

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[a196]

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

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FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

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BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

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Proprietors.

[a46]

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[563]



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LIMITED.ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS  
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1909. [29]

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 25TH 1909.

Nothing more clearly marks the progress which has been made in "thinking Imperially" throughout the British Empire within the last few years than the decisions of the Conference on Imperial Defence which has been held in London this year, representing as they do the fructification of ideas which have been germinating in all parts of the Empire ever since the South African war. But not on military lines alone has the idea progressed. A great advance has likewise been shown in other directions, notably in those with which the names of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and the late Mr. GEORGE RHODES will forever be associated. Even if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had done nothing more than to utter the trumpet call to "think Imperially" the service rendered by this far-seeing statesman to the idea of imperial unity would have been immense, for the call has been echoed by the people in all parts of His Majesty's dominions and has directed attention to policies and problems of far-reaching importance, the continued neglect of which might have been fraught with consequences unpleasant to contemplate. But we are led to refer to this subject not by a consideration of what Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has done to encourage and promote thinking on imperial lines, but by a paragraph in a Home paper which indirectly recalls the other Empire builder we have mentioned. It was said

of the late Mr. GEORGE RHODES that he was a man whose mind moved on larger constructive lines for the good of his fellow-men and country than any other Englishman. Whatever mistakes he may have committed—and the adage comes to mind that the man who never makes mistakes never makes anything—his ruling idea was to devote his life to strengthening the British Empire and to making it a more potent instrument for raising civilisation and ennobling the life of the world. He gave expression to this aspiration when he was quite a young man, and this faith animated every act of his life, finding final expression in the will which stirred the imagination of the civilised world after his death. The provision he made for two hundred scholarships for students from the British Colonies and the United States, and it is claimed for these scholarships that they are already acting as a mighty binding force not only of the British Empire but of the whole Anglo-Saxon race. The idea is having an interesting development in a scheme which Mr. P. A. VAILE, himself a Colonial, has been advocating in the Press for the past three or four years. This scheme is practically the converse of the late Mr. GEORGE RHODES' scheme. His proposals, in brief, embrace a scheme of scholarships to be conferred not necessarily on university under-graduates or graduates, not necessarily by the usually academic competitive examinations, but on men chosen for their usefulness as missionaries of Empire. "On men who have eyes to see, tongues to speak and pens to write." These men are to go for a year or more to some selected country of Dominion, to spread a knowledge of England and England's ways, and they are to bring back a real knowledge of the land to which they are accredited as ambassadors of knowledge. Their experience and their capacity to pass on its fruits is "to leave the lump of abysmal ignorance of one another which separates—say—the Englishman from the New Zealander." The scheme appears to have about it something of calculable Imperial value. Mr. VAILE has already enlisted the approbation of Lord MILNER and other distinguished statesmen; he has found the money for the first scholarship, and in London recently so far inspired Sir JOSEPH WARD with his own enthusiasm that the Prime Minister of New Zealand promised to take up the question warmly and practically on his return home. What Mr. VAILE suggests is that all the Overseas States combine with the Home Government to put the scheme on a permanent basis by each contributing the sum of £25,000 to capitalise the experiment. In view of the sympathy and support already enlisted for the scheme, the money will in course of time doubtless be raised, for the scheme, as one of its sympathisers remarks, is "apt to these days of Imperial gestation," and money might certainly be more unprofitably spent by Colonial Governments and wealthy Empire-builders than in giving a chance to such a scheme as this to prove its value in promoting the unity of the Empire.

Cable communication with Macao is interrupted.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Hart (the daughter of Sir Robert Hart) and Mr. H. C. Brodie, M.P., is announced.

Two Chinese shopkeepers were brought before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistrate's for using unjust scales. One was fined \$30 and the other \$5.

Engineer Commander Highton, who succeeds Engineer Captain John Fielder at the Naval Yard, arrived in the Colony yesterday. Captain Fielder leaves for Home to-day.

The Rev. H. O. Spink, the new incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, arrived by P. and O. steamer *Somali*, and will be inducted by the Bishop of Victoria to-morrow.

Mr. Matsunaka, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking, will take up the duties of Consul-General at Shanghai, in succession to Mr. Eitaki, who has been appointed Consul-General at Chientsao.

Two coolies were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's to seven days' imprisonment for stealing bananas from a basket which was lying in the street. They were seen deliberately cutting open the basket and taking out the fruit.

The Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs will next year promote the Japanese Consulate in Hongkong to the rank of Consul-General in view of the fact that Hongkong is an important point for trade between Japan and China and for diplomatic relations with China.

Cats in cages were seen at the Magistrate's yesterday. This did not indicate a preliminary to the promised cat show, but an attempt by the police to stop a certain enterprise. A man was arrested for having cats and was brought before Mr. Hazeland. He told the Magistrate that the animals were intended for the Sanitary Department and his Worship dismissed the defendant.

The development of postal savings in Japan is remarkable. The system was first established in 1875. At the time the amount of deposits was 15,224 yen. Ten years afterward, i.e., in 1885, the amount of deposits had increased to 9950,000, and in 1896 to 23,960,000 yen. At the end of last year the figures made a sudden leap and showed 104,440,000 yen, the number of the depositors being 8,500,000.

The Mitali Bussan Kalaha were summoned at the Magistrate's yesterday by Inspector Gourlay for having in their possession four scales which were unjust. The Inspector went on board the steamer *Pukut* *Maria* on the 20th inst., and of the seven scales used in the weighing he found that four of them were unjust, being two per cent. light against the purchaser. His Worship (Mr. Hazeland) imposed the maximum penalty of \$300.

Yesterday before Mr. Wood the trial was continued of the case in which four Chinese were accused of receiving 1,085 lbs. of sharks' fins. Two of the prisoners have been discharged and the case has already occupied eight days. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton represented the prosecutor, Mr. Talati. The defendant, Ko Fun, was represented by Mr. Davidson, and the defendant Lai Lok by Mr. Sydenham Dixon. The cases for the defence having been closed, Mr. Wood adjourned the case till to-day.

The committee of the Y.M.C.A. Literary and Debating Society have completed arrangements for the coming season. It has been decided to meet on Monday evenings this year, at 9 o'clock, commencing with October 11th. Parliamentary debates and public lectures will be held on alternate Mondays. Capt. A. Baker was asked to be Premier during the coming season, and Mr. W. H. Emberley, leader of the Opposition. Several well-known gentlemen in the Colony have agreed to give lectures.

A larking was assaulted in the early hours of yesterday morning by four thieves and so badly maltreated that he had to be sent to hospital. It appeared that he watched the four men as they stole sandalwood from a godown in Wanchi Road and when one came towards him with a bag of wood he attempted to arrest him. The thief resisted and when the larking blew his whistle for assistance the three others rushed down and beat him severely, injuring his head. Four men were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair.

THE MERCANTILE BANK'S  
DIVIDEND.

Mr. E. A. Ormiston, Manager of the Hongkong Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., kindly informs us that he is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the London Office of the Bank that an interim dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, will be paid on the A & B shares of the Bank for the past half year to 30th June, 1909.

## THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

POSSIBILITIES OF COMPETITION.

Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, the acting Consul General of the United States in Hongkong, in a report to the State Department on the Kowloon-Canton Railway, says the following interesting comment:—While construction on the British line was still under way another railway presenting possibilities of competition was opened on January 6, 1909. This road known as the Sunning Railway, and it was financed, designed, equipped and constructed wholly by Chinese. It is planned to extend from a seacoast harbour known as San Kap Hot, a point west of Hongkong and Macao, across the Sunning district to a connection with the Canton-Hankow railway's Shanghai branch. Efforts were made to have a treaty port established at San Kap Hot, and the question is said to be under consideration by the Peking government. The Imperial Maritime Customs made an examination of the harbour and declared that with a little dredging it could easily be utilised for coasting vessels. This line has not yet been entirely completed, but it is said that it will be finished from San Kap Hot to a connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway in about 8 or 10 months. Although this competition has not been very seriously regarded by the Kowloon-Railway people, it would, nevertheless, in capable hands, prove an active competitor of the Kowloon-Canton line. Especially would this be true if in anyway it should come into the control of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, and be used by them as a feeder in competition with British line.

As will be noted from the agreement governing the construction of the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton line, care has been taken to insure the British influence and control to which the capitalists at home who have advanced the money are deemed entitled. Special attention is called to the requirement that "at equal rates and qualities goods of British manufacture shall be given preference over other goods of foreign origin."

## JAPANESE PHYSIQUE.

The Government of Japan is bent upon fostering the consumption of meat, especially of beef, and the head of a Government department is at present in this country for the purpose of purchasing oxen suitable for beef. The underlying motive seems to be that a change of diet would increase the stature of the people. This we doubt. The height of the Japanese is by no means a symptom of decadence, for they are a well-set-up race, with joints firmly knit together. Like the French they "strip well," that is, they are a far more muscular race than would be expected by anyone who only has seen them fully clothed. The war afforded ample evidence of their strength, as well as their stamina and grit. Karaki's soldiers at Kandahar in their repeated attacks on impregnable Russian positions, Nogri's soldiers in their assaults on Mito Hill, fought as well as any troops—English at Badajoz, French at Marengo—have ever fought. There is no fault to be found with their physique, their courage, their determination; and an innovation which aims at increasing their bulk may have other less desirable effects.—*Fall Hall Gazette.*

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## DR. COOK HONOURED.

LONDON, September 24th.  
The Board of Aldermen at New York has decided to bestow the freedom of the city upon Dr. Cook, the Arctic explorer, treating him as the discoverer of the North Pole.

## CALAMITY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

VINTAGE RUINED.

LONDON, September 24th.  
Following an earthquake in the South of France, storms and floods have ruined the crops and devastated vineyards. The vintage proceeding is considered ruined.

## ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT IN CHINA.

LONDON, September 24th.  
In the House of Commons Lieut. Bellairs drew attention to a report in the "Times" from its Shanghai correspondent, dated 18th instant, and asked what steps were being taken to terminate the anti-British boycott.

Sir Edward Grey stated that no information had been received from Sir John Jordan on the subject, but that a report would be asked for in due course. He added that there was no foundation for the assumption that British trade is suffering more than Japanese in such circumstances owing to want of support. It had suffered less from boycott in recent years than either American or Japanese trade.

## HUNGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, September 24th.  
The Hungarian Cabinet has resigned owing to Austrian opposition to the idea of a National Bank for Hungary.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

GENERAL ELECTION REGARDED AS IMMINENT.

LONDON, September 24th.  
Mr. Balfour's speech at Birmingham continues to be eagerly discussed. The newspapers, while not venturing to predict the action of the House of Lords, are unanimously of opinion that a General Election is imminent.

## THE TEA DUTY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 24th.

The House of Commons, without a division, adopted the clause in the Finance Bill maintaining the duty on tea.

[This shows that the proposal made by the Labour Members for the reduction of the duty to 3d. per lb. had but small support in the House.]

## PAPER FROM BAMBOO PULP.

Commenting on the announcement that a Hongkong company has been formed for the manufacture of bamboo pulp in the northern part of French Indo-China, a correspondent, in a note addressed to the *Papier Zeitung*, remarks that the prospect is by no means discouraging. The bamboos are cut into 3 ft. lengths and present no difficulties in trimming, but in the process of backing the cane into chips for the digesters there arises such a powerful swamp-like odour that it is impossible to get a man to attend to the machine for more than an hour or two at a time. This odour induces headache and sickness. The wastage in trimming the canes amounts to about 15 per cent., and the yield of cellulose is about 50 per cent. of the material put in the digesters. Owing to its structure the bamboo is far more readily penetrated by the acid sulphite liquor than ordinary spruce wood, so that the digester takes a shorter time. Bamboo pulp is hardly likely to be utilised in the unbleached state, but when bleached it should make a good substitute for rag pulp. The bleaching process is economical, since the acid liquor is easily washed out with warm water; 8 per cent. of bleach is stated to be sufficient.

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 24th September.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ALLEGED PIRACY.

The hearing was continued of the case in which Leung Shiu and Lai Fong were indicted on charges of piracy and receiving pirated goods. The jurors were—E. M. Hazeland (foreman), J. J. Lousias, S. E. da Luz, J. Rodger, W. Schmidt, F. F. Barretto and W. L. Leask. Sir H. S. Berkeley, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the first defendant. The second was not represented.

Mr. Potter, in opening the defence for the first defendant, submitted that there was no evidence of robbery. Even according to the evidence for the prosecution, the first defendant was in Hongkong at the date and time when the robbery was committed at Cheung Chau. There was no evidence of accessory before the fact, as active encouragement must be proved. Neither was there evidence of receiving unless guilty knowledge was proved by the prosecution, and this had not been done. Counsel then commented generally on the open manner in which the first defendant carried through the transaction, and on the lack of evidence of guilty knowledge.

After hearing the evidence of the prisoners, the addresses of Counsel, and the direction of His Lordship, the jury found the first prisoner not guilty on all charges. The second man was found guilty of receiving stolen goods, and His Lordship sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. PIGGOTT).

## THE "HABEAS CORPUS" CASE.

Referring to the case in which he had given judgment yesterday, His Lordship said the same order as to costs would be made as in the last case.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I am instructed to state that the Crown have had no notice of the application. Will you permit it to be argued?

His Lordship—It was precisely the same order as in the last *habeas corpus* case.

Mr. Potter—The prisoner was charged on the 3rd June.

His Lordship—I cannot go into details.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I submit you should not make an order without the Attorney-General being heard.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Will you fix a date?

His Lordship—The whole point was gone into very fully.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I am instructed to ask that the Crown will have an opportunity of being heard.

His Lordship—Better do it to-day.

Sir Henry Berkeley—To-day?

His Lordship—Yes. There is really nothing.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I don't know. I am only instructed to make the application to be heard.

His Lordship—I think the same order should be made as in the last case. If you wish to move—

Sir Henry Berkeley—The Attorney-General will move.

His Lordship said the application could be heard that day.

Mr. Alabaster, in the afternoon, stated that the proceedings were taken against the Captain Superintendent of Police, but there was nothing whatever in His Lordship's judgment to suggest that there was anything wrong in his action. Counsel was instructed to say that the Magistrate felt rather hurt at what was, he thought, only a slip in the wording of His Lordship's judgment.

His Lordship—There are a great many slips.

Mr. Alabaster quoted from the judgment, "Apparently the second remand was in order that another warrant should be served on this man. I think there is a tendency to complacency in administering the law of extradition." Counsel thought that sentence might be taken out without altering the sense in any way. The other warrant was ready.

His Lordship said it was not reported ready. He was sorry if the Magistrate felt hurt, but these slips would occur. As he understood the case the Crown Solicitor wrote and said the prisoner would be discharged next week. He was not discharged, but was remanded.

Mr. Alabaster said it was stated in Mr. Denay's affidavit that the other warrant was ready and could have been served.

His Lordship—Why wasn't it?

Mr. Alabaster understood that it was to prevent witnesses in the second case from seeing the prisoner.

His Lordship said what he meant to say was, as he understood the case when it was argued, that the remand was ordered because the other case was not ready to go on.

Mr. Potter said if His Lordship intended to hear argument the would ask for an adjournment, as he knew neither the law nor the facts in the case.

His Lordship said the point was that the prisoner really got off on a technical ground. He could have been arrested then and there if the warrant could have been served.

Further argument will be heard in Chambers next week.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).

## COLONIAL TREASURY CLAIMS.

ACTIONS for the recovery of Crown rent were brought by the Colonial Treasurer against the following—for the amount specified—Si San Mui, \$55.44; Wong Tui Po, \$18.36; Wong Lai Po and others, \$42.84; Wong Pak Nin and U Kun Wa, \$25.50; Wong Mui Sam, \$46.92; and Tang Kam Chi, \$40.80.

In each claim judgment was entered for plaintiff.

## ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

A case was mentioned in which Captain W. Cooper claimed from the Sze Yap Steamship Co. the sum of \$858.33 as damages for wrongful dismissal.

The hearing was fixed for Friday next.

## CHINAMAN RESCUED BY GERMAN SHIP.

## A MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

Capt. M. Malchow, of the German freight steamer *Dortmund*, has made the following report to Messrs. Behn, Meyer and Co., who are the agents at Singapore for the Hamburg American Line, to which the *Dortmund* belongs.

On Thursday last (September 16), about noon, the *Dortmund* passed the Anambas Islands, the south-west monsoon blowing very strongly and the sea being very rough. On an outlying rock, Popok Nannas, more than 25 miles from the main island, which is about 70 feet high and which covers about 800 square feet, the chief officer observed a man who was standing motionless on the highest peak of the rock.

When the steamer had approached within a mile, the man waved wildly some green bushes to attract the attention of those on board. The captain at once bore to, navigated his vessel to leeward of the rock and put out a lifeboat to rescue the shipwrecked man. The lifeboat, under the command of the second officer, Mr. O. Heintz, manned with seven Chinese sailors, left the steamer, which was lying about half-a-mile from the rock.

After an hour's pulling against the strong current, wind and heavy sea, the boat got near to the rock. But the heavy surf caused by the breaking seas upon the outlying reefs did not permit the boat to approach the shore. The most difficult work, however, remained to be done yet, for the sharp coral reefs extend about 40 feet from the rock, on which thousands of sea gulls and other birds have their nests. The shipwrecked man several times tried to reach the boat by swimming the short distance, but was always driven back by the surf. He soon got exhausted, and sat down hopelessly on the rocks.

The second officer then tied a light line to one of the boat-hooks and managed to throw this, harpoon-like, to the man, who at once understood the meaning of the manoeuvre, tied the rope round his body, and jumped into the breaking sea again. This time the sailors pulled the boat off from shore and hauled in the line, the man being dragged over the reefs. He was skinned badly, but escaped the boat safely, and about ten minutes later was safe on board the *Dortmund*, where his skinned legs were treated and bandaged, and where he was given dry clothes and food.

Nobody on board could make the ship, but it is believed that he had been on the rock about eight days without food. He was on the way to Singapore with baggage in a small boat, and his shipmates were apparently drowned.

The captain of the *Dortmund* has several times rescued shipwrecked men from sinking ships, but declares that the dangers in the open sea are small compared with those encountered on this occasion in the rescue of a man from a large rock surrounded by coral reefs, which it is impossible to approach closely.

## PASSENGER TRAVEL ON CHINESE RAILWAYS.

We take the following from an American Consular report:—The Nanking City Railway, of standard gauge, connecting with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the port of Haai Kuan, is doing a thriving passenger business. A survey has been recently made for the extension of this line to Wuhu, a distance of about thirty miles, which will tip the second greatest river district of China. It is said that line will advance by easy stages through Kinkiang to Hankow and will, if possible, be built in its entirety by Chinese capital. The two locomotives in use on this line, which is at present operated on the tram system, are of American manufacture and have given entire satisfaction.

The real practical development in China to-day is in the building and extension of its railways, and besides those already surveyed or under construction one hears of numerous contemplated railway lines throughout the empire, connecting interior with the ports or with other lines.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the construction and furnishing of which cost more per mile than any other railway in China, is essentially a first-class line and will become a valuable adjunct as a trunk line in carrying passengers from Shanghai to Peking in twenty-four hours, connecting with the Tientsin-Peking when finished. The roadbed, the rolling stock, the locomotives and all appointments are of the highest order.

Chinese are of a migratory disposition, and as those of the middle and lower classes usually travel with all they possess, it is not difficult for them to change their place of abode. But even those stationary in the cities, which includes the more wealthy and classes, have a remarkable inclination for travel. It was at first thought that some natural prejudices would limit the expected receipts from passenger traffic, but the Chinese have taken readily to railway travel, and it is not an uncommon sight to see the second and third class coaches packed with passengers three or four hours before the scheduled time for the train to leave. Some arrive at the station the night before and sleep on the platform until the train backs in, when they set about. They seem to derive as much pleasure from sitting in the cars when the latter are stationary as they do when under way.

The trains are arranged for the greatest comfort of the passengers, with beautifully upholstered leather compartments, electric lights, and up-to-date lavatories, so that one can travel on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway with the same comfort as at home, while the push button for food or refreshments brings immediate answer, and the usual good service of competent Chinese boys is always the rule.

Ever five minutes the hot-towel coolies offers you this means of refreshing your face and hands, the towels being perfumed with camellia odour, and the towels are hot. One may carry his own towels and have them immersed in hot water, or can make use of the lavatory where hot and cold water are supplied.



## THE INTERPORT CARNIVAL.

## SECOND DAY'S SPORT.

Success attended the second day of the most interesting aquatic meeting promoted by the V.B.C. The sport was of the same high order as on the opening day. Some noteworthy achievements were recorded, and with close finishes, accentuated by the feeling of inter-club rivalry, the spectators found the exhibition all that they could desire. There was no diminution in the attendance or in the interest manifested. The crowd on the lighter and on the club premises was as large as before, while the usual number who got enjoyment out of the proceedings from the Praya were in evidence. An improvement in the seating accommodation was effected.

When half of yesterday's programme had been covered, interport honours were not looking over bright for Shanghai, the first and second in the plunging championship, and the team race, having fallen to Hongkong. Thus they held three interport events to the one secured by Shanghai, while the result of the high diving competition was still unsettled. But the last four items on the programme, two of which were interport, saw honours even, for thanks to McCabe's skill, both fell to Shanghai. The result of today's interport events will decide which team shall take premier position—Hongkong or Shanghai.

The meeting is under the management of the following officials:  
President: His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.  
Chairman: Mr. A. Rodger.  
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. D. Silas.  
Hon. Secretary: Mr. F. Lamont.  
Judges: Messrs. M. Molver, J. Rodger, H. B. Bridger, A. N. Kemp and L. S. Lamont.  
Referee: Mr. G. A. Caldwell.  
Starter: Mr. T. Meek.  
Handicappers: Messrs. T. Meek, A. A. Claxton, A. E. S. Alves, A. H. Carroll and H. C. Sayer.  
Official Time-keepers: Messrs. E. Galluzzi and W. A. Craik.

Results of the various events follow:

## HURDLE RACE.

A good entry was received for this event. The distance was two lengths over four hurdles, the first in each heat to win in the final:

FIRST HEAT: J. M. R. Pereira, receiving four seconds, 1. Time—49 sec.

SECOND HEAT: R. C. Withehl, scratch, 1. Time—46 sec. Withehl was not seriously challenged by his two rivals, Yvanovich and Barros.

THIRD HEAT: F. L. Roza, receiving 6 sec., 1. Time—50 4/5 sec. A good struggle between Peterson and Roza, with H. C. Sayer going strong.

FOURTH HEAT: A. J. V. Ribeiro, receiving four seconds, 1. Time—53 1/5 sec. Looked a dead heat almost with Carroll, but Ribeiro obtained the verdict.

## INTERPORT PLUNGING.

F. M. Roza Pereira, 57 ft. 6 in. ... 1  
R. C. Withehl, 57 ft. 2 in. ... 2

Prince, Fowler, and Cook of Shanghai, agreeing to abide by local conditions, struggled for the reputation of the northern port against Tate, F. B. Silva, F. M. Roza Pereira, A. M. L. Soares, Carl Bange, and R. C. Withehl. Pereira's first plunge carried him 54 feet, and he was closely followed by Fowler and Withehl. In the second attempt Fowler outdistanced Pereira, but the latter in his second plunge added fully a foot to Fowler's distance, a feat which was warmly applauded. Bunge's marvellous capacity for holding his breath might have found him among the winners had he been able to keep a straight course, but he generally eluded round with the tide. In his last effort, Withehl was also successful in passing Fowler's mark and gained second place for Hongkong.

## INTERPORT TEAM RACE.

Hongkong team—A. E. Alves, R. Lapsley, C. J. Cooke, P. M. Remedios, A. A. Claxton, C. Humphreys, H. C. Sayer and R. C. Withehl ... 1  
Shanghai team—R. W. McCabe, G. J. Robinson, J. W. Wilson, T. C. W. G. Cook, E. Prince, W. Jones, and C. W. Mayne ... 2

Right men a-side took part in the team race—Shanghai v. Hongkong. Shanghai obtained a slight advantage with their first two men, but Lapsley enabled Hongkong to draw level. Withehl improved on this, Cooke went even better, and Humphreys finished with two or three lengths to spare. Time—2:35-1/5.

## FOUR LENGTHS HANDICAP.

P. M. Remedios, scratch ... 1  
H. C. Sayer, receiving 6 seconds ... 2  
Time—1 min. 40 3/5 seconds.

The starters in this final were A. V. Barros, receiving 6 seconds, H. C. Sayer, receiving 4 sec., and P. M. Remedios, scratch. An excellent start was witnessed, and Barros and Sayer had a big lead in the first length. In the second Sayer took the lead, Carroll lessening the distance that separated him from the foremost men, and Remedios overhauled Carroll. On the third turn Remedios drew level with Carroll, and before the length was completed overtook Barros. In the last length he caught up Sayer, who put on his final sprint, but his speed proved insufficient. The final stages saw Remedios gradually drawing to the

front and he reached home first with a couple of lengths to spare. Barros, as on the previous day, came with a rush at the finish and challenged Sayer for second place. The latter, however, succeeded in defeating him by a touch.

## THROWING THE POLO BALL.

R. W. McCabe (Shanghai), 67 ft. 4 in. 1  
R. C. Withehl (Hongkong), 66 ft. 2 in. 2

This was an interport championship event in which the eight competitors were allowed three throw each. There were five local representatives against three from Shanghai. McCabe's first throw showed that the athletic representative of the sister port was an adept at the game, but Hongkong supporters were in buoyant spirits when Cooke of the Buffs outdid the Shanghai man by six inches. Their delight was brief, however, for McCabe on his next throw went fully three feet beyond the soldier. Withehl's second attempt went beyond Cooke's best throw, but neither he nor any of the other local competitors could beat McCabe's excellent throw.

400 YARDS INTERPORT CHAMPIONSHIP.

R. W. McCabe (Shanghai) ... 1  
C. J. Cooke (Hongkong) ... 2  
W. Jones (Shanghai) ... 3

Times—1st man, 1 min. 56 1/5 sec.; 2nd man, 1 min. 59 2/5 sec.

The entrants in this event were:  
Hongkong: C. J. Cooke, R. C. Withehl, F. C. S. Rose, C. Humphreys, A. A. Claxton, A. V. Barros.

Shanghai: R. W. McCabe, C. W. O. Mayne, G. J. Robinson and W. Jones.

The course was from a launch between Murray Pier and the V.B.C. to a buoy beyond the Club House. The word "go" saw the ten men take the water together and swim in close order until well out in the stream.

McCabe then drew slightly ahead, being followed by Humphreys and Cooke. The Shanghai man, first rounded the buoy, and so far Humphreys had held him. Here, however, the short distance man fell out, and Cooke followed close in the wake of the swimmer to whom he succumbed on the previous day, evidently bent on making him go for the present race. But McCabe was quite equal to the occasion, his long sweeping over-stroke carrying him through the water at a rapid pace, while to the spectator he did not appear to be exerting himself at all. Near the lighter Cooke and McCabe had left the rest of the competitors far behind, and these were scarcely noticed while the struggle for interport honours was being fought out between the best long-distance men which Hongkong and Shanghai can produce. McCabe put on his final sprint passing the lighter, and Cooke likewise got moving in his best style. There was a spell of intense excitement, Hongkong barkers shouting themselves hoarse with cries of "Come on, Cooke," the responding cry of the small Shanghai following being one long wail of "Mac, Mac." And right well did Mac uphold the interests of the northern port. As the launch at which the race was being watched, the gradually decreasing distance of Cooke, and although the local man did his best, he was unable to overtake the Shanghai champion who won the race by three seconds. Jones got third place, but was yards behind Cooke. As McCabe entered the V.B.C. he received even a greater ovation than on the previous day, and the cheers of those who delight in a good race broke forth afresh as Cooke passed through the gate.

WATER POLO.

The second day's sport ended with a water polo match between two teams of V. B. C. members. Those who played were:

Whites: A. V. Barros (captain), H. J. White, P. M. Remedios, R. A. Carvalho, C. A. Rodrigues, E. Leite and P. Yvanovich.

Blues: H. C. Sayer (captain), A. A. Alves, J. M. Pereira, A. J. V. Ribeiro, F. L. Roza, F. K. Tata and M. A. E. Souza.

The blues proved a slightly stronger combination than the whites, their passing being quicker and their shooting truer. After an exciting match the game ended in their favour by two goals.

Final: Blues, 3; Whites, 1 goal.

The sports will conclude this afternoon, and Miss Lyon will present the prizes.

## BOXING CONTESTS.

The Club's gymnasium was well filled last evening, when a number of amateur boxing contests were brought off. The first was a four round bout between:

PETERSEN AND IVANOVICH.

From start to finish the fight was an exciting one, and the contestants continued to mix things up. Petersen scored with right and left swings to the body, but they lacked the force of Yvanovich's drives which, although not delivered so often, proved more effective. The latter was given the decision.

ROZA VS. CHUNYUT.

F. L. da Roza and R. C. Chunyut next entered the ring for a four round bout. Chunyut was giving his opponent about 30 lbs. but what he lacked in weight he made up in agility, generally eluding Roza's hefty swings and occasionally getting home some pretty jabs. In the last round Roza made up for his previous slackness and the judges called for another two minute round. This ended in favour of Chunyut, and he was declared the winner.

RODRIGUES VS. WHITE.

Next came a three round contest between C. A. C. Rodrigues and H. J. White. From a spectator's point of view this proved highly entertaining. White always closed his eyes when he saw a blow coming, and when he got hit he smiled. In fact, every blow he got through-out the fight brought a smile to his face, to the great amusement of the spectators. Rodrigues won.

Another three rounds followed between H. Sayer and A. D. Goe. Sayer proceeded to tush things from the start, and kept Goe busy dodging his rapid blows. In the second round, Sayer got home repeatedly on Goe's jaw, and Goe decided to give up the unequal contest.

## EXHIBITIONS.

After an interval of fifteen minutes an amusing three round exhibition spar took place between Bill Lewis and Kid Marriott.

Then followed a sabre competition between Sergeants Link and Fincher of the Buffs. Link was an easy winner.

## CARVALHO VS. CHUNYUT.

R. A. Carvalho and F. E. Chunyut next met in a three round bout, Chunyut allowing Carvalho fifteen pounds. The pair lost no time in getting into hot, and provided a very interesting mill. The second round was a willing one. Chunyut forced the fighting, but every time he rushed in Carvalho scored with right and left. In the third round Carvalho had the advantage, and although Chunyut continued with a rare pluck, he had no chance with his generous opponent, who might have forced the fighting when he had Chunyut played out. The decision was a popular one, for the fight was without doubt the best witnessed during the evening.

## THE INTERPORT MATCH.

The match for interport honours was between A. A. Claxton (Hongkong) and C. W. O. Mayne (Shanghai). The representatives "wet" well matched and put considerable life and science into the three fast rounds they fought. Honours were so even that the judges did not give a decision.

## FORBES VS. CAPHAM.

The principal event of the evening, which was looked forward to with considerable interest, was an eight round bout between J. Forbes, 106 lbs., and A. J. Capham, 111 lbs. With the sounding of the gong it was apparent that the fight was going to be a willing one, but the abrupt ending of the contest in the first round caused general disappointment. Both men were hard hitters, Forbes in particular. His powerful swings were very effective, and this was apparent from a confusion which he raised below Capham's left eye. The fight was not allowed to proceed far enough, however, to judge of the men's qualifications, for before the first round had concluded the decision was given against Forbes for a hit in the clinch.

Dr. F. H. Kew acted as referee. The judges were the Hon. P. G. Scarlett and Mr. H. J. Gedge. Mr. T. Meek acted as timekeeper, Mr. R. L. Bridger as M. C., while the stewards were Messrs. J. A. S. Alves, A. L. Alves, H. E. Scriven and J. H. Mead.

## LOCAL SPORT.

Several matches in the championship competition were played off on Thursday. B. Dawson beat J. Henderson (Taikoo) by 38 to 5, G. K. Harton beat D. Gow by 23 to 10, T. Ramsey beat W. Fincher by 21 to 16, and J. J. Blake beat J. Taylor (Taikoo) by 21 to 16.

## TENNIS.

ROWLOCK CRICKET CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

As was anticipated, the final in the Rowlock championship of Rowlock Cricket Club, which was played off on Thursday afternoon, proved an exciting and interesting game. The previous holder, Mr. P. H. Klimanek, being absent from the Colony, was unable to compete. The finalists were Messrs. S. E. Green and W. N. Edwards. In the first set the game was exceedingly fast, the driving and placing of both players being excellent. Game after game was keenly contested until "seven all" was called. Green won the set 2-7, through a faulty drive by Edwards, and had the service. The second and third sets were productive of long rallies. Green showed a steadiness in form, but his opponent was successful in bringing off some difficult strokes, and won both sets at 6-2, thereby becoming entitled to the championship gold medal presented by the Vice-President, Mr. W. Stewart.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION COUNCIL.

A meeting of this body was held at the Y.M.C.A. last evening, when it was decided to appoint a board of examiners for the purpose of examining referees. The members appointed were Mr. Frank Brown (president), Sergeant Edwards, the Buffs, Gunner Marsh, Royal Artillery, Sapper Heigh, Royal Engineers, and Mr. Jameson, H.K.F.C. By-laws were submitted and approved, and will be issued with the rules of the Association in book form in the course of next week.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE: SECOND DIVISION.

Following the meeting of the Council, another meeting was held to consider the formation of a second division of the League. There were present representatives from the Lusitano Football Club, the Boys' Own Club, the Mo-Jems, the Buffs Drummers, the 65th and 88th Co., R.G.A. and the Departmental team. It was agreed that a second division of the League should be formed, and it was decided to try to get another team to enter, thus bringing eight teams into the second division. A further meeting will be held next Friday to draw up rules, and to elect office bearers, and these will be submitted to a meeting of the Hongkong Football Association which will be held later.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## Messrs. Nool Murray and Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Free Goods Trade says:

So much of the business now-a-days is conducted under the indent system, or perhaps it would be more correct to say "has been," that it is difficult to put the market down as deadly dull if there is none of that class of business passing at the moment. What is wanted all the time is fresh business, and importers are prone to overlook the fact that the deliveries are a better indication of the state of the market at the moment than any number of forward contracts can possibly be, as they are only based on anticipated demands, which may never overtake, as has so often happened. On this basis there is not much to complain about the trade at present, as most importers declare their deliveries have been excellent during the interval. It would, perhaps, be more satisfactory if this were applicable to both the old stocks under indents as well as fresh importations, for it is to be feared the dealers are discriminating by taking cheaper, bought goods first and allowing charges to accumulate on their earlier purchases that will remain uncollected. This also militates against the holders of fresh stocks of their own, who not unnaturally are disinclined to accept prices now current, here that are 10 to 15 per cent. below replacing cost. It is small consolation to know the home markets of an increased demand for India are becoming brighter, when it is realised that at the same time excessive supplies are being imported by one's neighbours, with the object of getting a footing in the trade at any price. It certainly looks as though there is going to be a long and costly struggle for the possession of the market in Manchester makes, with the inevitable result of cheap goods for the consumer and heavy losses to the importers. The movement of goods cannot be called satisfactory. True, the deliveries of some items show an increase over last year, but that was by no means an abnormal year, and then in almost every such case the imports are still more excessive. And this applies to almost all makes, with the exception of fancies, the deliveries of which have been artificially accelerated by the great number of importers having had to suffer in reducing their stocks. The outlook is not at all satisfactory from whatever side it is viewed.

The Country markets are without any special feature, and greatly depend on the progress of the harvest during the next few weeks. At the commencement of the interval a steamer advertised to load for Korea seems to have stimulated the deliveries considerably. Yesterday orders for American goods came down from Newchwang, and over two thousand bales have been bought up to noon today, but the second, hand holders, from whom they were bought, have been fairly easy to deal with. Importers will not look at the prices they are selling at, and consequently remain inactive. The natives report the Tientsin market as having improved all round and fully expect to see a good demand before long. The Mid-Autumn festival, which occurs on the 28th inst., is probably making itself felt in these times of depression. It is now impossible to be doing a quiet but quite satisfactory business, judging by the offerings it seems, however, to have changed its nature somewhat, as many former suppliers are complaining of the absence of orders for their goods.

The agitation over Manchuria appears to be quietening down now, and there is no doubt that the influence of Russia in the North and Japan in the South will continue to prevail, and whether or not they reap the greater part of the benefits derivable from the respective spheres of influence that province is bound to progress, and will be an object lesson to the rest of China as to what is possible if modern, up-to-date methods are pursued in the development of the country. To that extent, at all events, it will be of assistance to other nations who are seeking for commercial openings, and no doubt in time they will also be able to push their trade in that province also, as it is seen what lines of goods the new colonists will require.

The strong position of Cotton owing to the expected shortage of the crop in the United States is keeping the Manchester market very firm, combined with the short time principle adopted by spinners. As regards staple makes business with this is quiet impracticable, but small orders for fancies are apparently still going through. In the Liverpool Cotton market there is a good deal of movement up and down almost daily, this morning the "spot" was 6 1/2, and 6 1/4, steady. This is, however, a speculation about this, as at the close yesterday 6 1/2 was quoted for September, and 6 1/4 for the day 6 1/4, for December-January option. For Egyptian a slight decline is quoted, namely, 9 1/2.

In New York the quotations for Middling are 12 1/4 cents for October and 12 1/2 cents for December. There is no news of the Goods market, which presumably is unchanged.

The market for Yarn is keeping quite steady, though the former Exchange says have some influence on prices when the market is open. The demand and clearances are fully satisfactory for the period of the year for all spinnings. The weather conditions continue distinctly favourable for Cotton and a fairly large forward business is being done, but prices are keeping very full.

From what Importers tell us there is scarcely anything doing from first hands, and they are really beginning to despair that prices will ever be allowed to go high enough to permit their selling at any where near replacing cost. The transaction reported in American makes are all second hands and amount to over 2,100 bales. There is a good proportion of light weight Shirtings, of which we can quote Tls. 3.75 for Harding LL, Tls. 3.40 for Piedmont K, Tls. 3.57 for Buffalo LL, and in Sheetings some 3.25 yards at Tls. 4.75/4.40 and heavier weights at Tls. 4.75 for Yarns. In Drills 3 yards at Tls. 4.80 for Massachusetts. In Drills 3 yards have changed hands at Tls. 4.70. Yarns at Tls. 4.95 and Massachusetts at Tls. 5.00.

The Auctions have not shown up very well for the staple makes of Grey and White goods, though the differences in most cases are not very great. In only a few instances have Turkey Reds shown any appreciation, but this is really accounted for by the increased supply coming forward recently. Fast Black Italian, on the whole, realised steady to firm prices, considering the free before. A few yards being offered, upwards of 12,000 pieces a stock not counting miscellaneous Anatolian. Venetians are weaker as a rule. Woollens have not sold very successfully, the demand, apparently, not being very even. Linings and certain colours of Camlets have shown some firmness.

The same firm's Cotton Yarn Report has the following:

There has been a quiet general enquiry during the week and a fair business has resulted. The Home Cotton markets keep very steady. Yesterday's telegram from Liverpool quotes the market there at 6.8d. for Spot cargo of Mid Orleans, while the latest rate for December-January option was 6.6d. The New York market appears to have weakened during the latter part of the week when quotations for November-December were respectively 12 1/2 cents and 12 1/2 cents, but to-day a telegram has been received giving the price for latter delivery as 12 1/2 cents.

Indian.—Although demand from Speculwan has eased off somewhat, there was some enquiry from most of the other markets, and the total sales reported amount to 2,060 bales. The River ports were anxious to secure as many No. 12s, as possible, but not being in over supply holders are not at all anxious to sell. The Tientsin and Newchwang merchants have also been on the market, and it is said that from the latter district some good buyers orders had been received.

Clearances have not fallen off, but still could easily be improved upon. News from Bombay is unchanged, there being an absence of business, while spinners show no sign of giving way on their prices.

Japanese.—The Hankow dealers have continued buying and 1,500 Bales have been changed hands on the basis of Tls. 102.00 to Tls. 108.50 for No. 16s, and Tls. 115.50 to Tls. 119.00 for No. 20s. Business has in a way been facilitated by holders making slight concessions in their prices. Clearances have been fully maintained.

Latest telegrams from Osaka quote the market steady to firm at Yen 128.70, Yen 128.30 and Yen 127.60 for September-October and November option respectively.

Local.—It is reported that one foreign owned Mill, No. 14s, at Tls. 102.00 and a native Mill has placed a fair line of No. 16s, at Tls. 105.00 and business continues to be done in sales of bundles at Tls. 91.23 to Tls. 93.25 for No. 16s, Tls. 93.75 to Tls. 97.75 for No. 14s, Tls. 96.00 Tls. 99.50 for No. 14s, and Tls. 93.25 to Tls. 102.00 for No. 16s. These prices again show a stronger tendency. Stocks at the Mills continue to be steadily reduced.

Cotton. Demand keeps increasing and the Japan Mills are as anxious to buy as ever, but differences in prices prevents business being done. Up to the close of last week the purchases for export were considerable and these have been further increased by sales of Tungkong at Tls. 24.00, Tungkong at Tls. 23.80 and Shanghai at Tls. 23.20 for October-November option. For the same delivery it is said as much as Tls. 25.40 has been paid for Ningpo Cotton. For nearer delivery the market is stronger and Tls. 24.40 was paid for Shanghai Cotton for delivery on the 15th of next month. Closing quotations are—Tls. 24.60 for Tungkong, Tls. 24.50 for Tungkong and Four Chops, Tls. 24.20 for Shanghai and Tls. 21.30 for Seed Cotton.

As regards Exchange, the Report says:—Rates have only moved within narrow limits for Silver 23.1/16 and 23.1/16 and local Exchange T.T. 2/3 and 2/4. This dullness has not continued to business, and both Importers and Exporters have been content by sitting on the fence, awaiting developments.

RAW SILK TRADE OF YOKOHAMA.

Mr. Shito, President of the Silk Conditioning House in Yokohama, speaking on the past and future of the raw silk trade of Yokohama said:—Fifty years has now elapsed since the port was opened in 1859. The most important export is raw silk, and its remarkable development has accelerated the prosperity of the port.

The trade has in the last fifty years increased twenty-three times, or about 200 per cent.—in each decade. It may not be over-anguine to think that the present volume of trade—200,000 bales a year—will increase up to 300,000 bales in the course of next decade, because the sericultural industry admits of further development, although there is not much room left in such raw silk centres as—Shioh, Shinshu, Echizu and Koshiu. The autumn sericulture has of late made marvellous progress, but some more years must elapse before it is fully developed. Sericulture needs protection and encouragement in order to promote its development.

So long as the Japanese habits continue the demand for silk textiles will be firm. "They are in good demand in the United States—the principal customers for Japanese raw silk. The export of raw silk to that country in 1887 totalled 491,983 pounds, in 1908 it was 15,424,431 pounds, showing an increase by thirty-one times in forty-two years. In pursuance of her traditional protection policy, the United States has made a concession to encourage the home industry with a view to checking the import, but ultra-protection failed in the raw silk industry because it is an industry which demands more manual labour than mechanical processes. France has for the past sixteen years paid annual subsidies amounting to 4,000,000 francs each to sericulture and raw silk production, and is now about to vote a subsidy for the next two decades. Despite the encouragement the raw silk industry of France does not show any development. On the contrary it shows signs of decreasing production. In Italy the prospect of this branch of industry is not very bright. The greater part of the process of manufacturing raw silk depends on the handicraft more than it does on machinery, and therefore the industry can hardly flourish in countries where the cost of living is high. The industry, which demands special tact, will not pay unless cheap food—which forms the basis of wages rate—can be obtained. In this respect Japan has a peculiar advantage over Western countries. China is her only competitor, but the Chinese raw silk is vastly inferior to the Japanese product, and it would be impossible for Chinese foods to encroach on Japan's markets until the quality has been greatly improved. The climate of Japan is peculiarly suited to sericulture, and the industry is encouraged by the local authorities throughout this country. Besides, raw silk production has been introduced in sericulture and the production of a superior article is ever increasing. France and Italy produce a superior article, but its quantity is small. China produces a large quantity of raw silk, but its quality is inferior. Japan can produce a large quantity of this article which is up to the Italian and French article in quality. It may, therefore, not be over-anguine to hope that Japan will stand at the top in the industry in the near future.

THE CHINA PONY FOR THE BANGKOK RECOURSE.

Those interested in racing in Bangkok, even if they are not actually owners, will be glad, says the Bangkok Times, to hear that the China pony scheme is likely to go through. This is all the more satisfactory, as the scheme is purely experimental, many of the subscribers never having seen a China pony before. A few years ago, two or three of these ponies were imported and they stood the climate very well. They did good hack work, but no racing. Many doubts have been expressed as to the probability of there being a race meeting this year, but the hopeful state of affairs at present promises well.

Certainly a meeting at which there are events for—Americans, Siamese and Chinese animals will be far more interesting than a programme confined mostly to various classes of the one breed of pony. It is anticipated that there will be at least eight persons racing China ponies, and that the ponies will come from Shanghai.

How TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. For Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. G. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents, (453)

## CHILD ATE AN ENTIRE BOX OF CUTICURA OF CUTICURA

Spread on Some Crackers—Not the Slightest Injury Resulted from Little Fellow's Escapade—In Most Positive Way Ingredients of

## CUTICURA PROVEN PURE SWEET AND HARMLESS

A New York friend of Cuticura writes the following interesting letter:—

"My three year old son and his sister, after being put to bed on a trip across the Atlantic, investigated the state-room and located a box of graham crackers and a box of Cuticura Ointment."

"When a search was made for the box, it was found empty and the kid admitted that he had eaten the contents of the entire box spread on the crackers. It cured him of a bad cold and I don't know what else."

No more conclusive evidence than the above could be offered that every ingredient of Cuticura Ointment is absolutely pure, sweet and harmless. If it may be safely eaten by a young child, none but the most beneficial results can be expected to attend its application to even the tenderest skin or youngest infant. That it is shared by mothers and nurses to such an extent that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have for many years been unhesitatingly used throughout the civilized world for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants and children from the hour of birth, and greater still, if possible, is the confidence reposed in Cuticura Remedies for the treatment of torturing and disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp.

The suffering which they have thus alleviated among the young and the comfort they have afforded worried parents have led to their selection in countless homes as priceless agents in the speedy, permanent, safe and economical treatment of infants and children of all ages, of scabs, eruptions, inflammations and chafings, and other itching, scaly and pimply humours when all other remedies suitable for children have failed.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Agents: London, 21, Chancery Lane; Paris, 10, Boulevard de la Madeleine; New York, 10, South Street; San Francisco, 10, Market Street; Hong Kong, 10, Queen's Road; Shanghai, 10, The Bund; Yokohama, 10, The Bund; Kobe, 10, The Bund; Osaka, 10, The Bund; Manila, 10, The Bund; Cebu, 10, The Bund; Singapore, 10, The Bund; Batavia, 10, The Bund; Surabaya, 10, The Bund; Medan, 10, The Bund; Palembang, 10, The Bund; Pontianak, 10, The Bund; Banjarmasin, 10, The Bund; Makassar, 10, The Bund; Manado, 10, The Bund; Ternate, 10, The Bund; Tidore, 10, The Bund; Macassar, 10, The Bund; Sulu, 10, The Bund; Mindanao, 10, The Bund; Luzon, 10, The Bund; Visayas, 10, The Bund; Negros, 10, The Bund; Cebu, 10, The Bund; Manila, 10, The Bund; Hong Kong, 10, The Bund; Shanghai, 10, The Bund; Yokohama, 10, The Bund; Kobe, 10, The Bund; Osaka, 10, The Bund; Manila, 10, The Bund; Cebu, 10, The Bund; Singapore, 10, The Bund; Batavia, 10, The Bund; Surabaya, 10, The Bund; Medan, 10, The Bund; Palembang, 10, The Bund; Pontianak, 10, The Bund; Banjarmasin, 10, The Bund; Makassar, 10, The Bund; Manado, 10, The Bund; Ternate, 10, The Bund; Tidore, 10, The Bund; Macassar, 10, The Bund; Sulu, 10, The Bund; Mindanao, 10, The Bund; Luzon, 10, The Bund; Visayas, 10, The Bund; Negros, 10, The Bund; Cebu, 10, The Bund; Manila, 10, The Bund; Hong Kong, 10, The Bund; Shanghai, 10, The Bund; Yokohama, 10, The Bund; Kobe, 10, The Bund; Osaka, 10, The Bund; Manila, 10, The Bund; Cebu, 10, The Bund; Singapore, 10, The Bund; Batavia, 10, The Bund; Surabaya, 10, The Bund; Medan, 10, The Bund; Palembang, 10, The Bund; Pontianak, 10, The Bund; Banjarmasin, 10, The Bund; Makassar, 10, The Bund; Manado, 10, The Bund; Ternate, 10, The Bund; Tidore, 10, The Bund; Macassar, 10, The Bund; Sulu, 10, The Bund; Mindanao, 10, The Bund; Luzon, 10, The Bund; Visayas, 10, The Bund; Negros, 10, The Bund; Cebu, 10, The Bund; Manila, 10, The Bund; Hong Kong, 10, The Bund; Shanghai, 10, The Bund; Yokohama, 10, The Bund; Kobe, 10, The Bund; Osaka, 10, The Bund; Manila, 10, The Bund; Cebu, 10, The Bund; Singapore, 10, The Bund; Batavia, 10, The Bund; Surabaya, 10, The Bund; Medan, 10, The Bund; Palembang, 10, The Bund; Pontianak, 10, The Bund; Banjarmasin, 10, The Bund; Makassar, 10, The Bund; Manado, 10, The Bund; Ternate, 10, The Bund; Tidore, 10, The Bund; Macassar, 10, The Bund; Sulu, 10, The Bund; Mindanao, 10, The Bund; Luzon, 10, The Bund; Visayas, 10, The Bund; Negros, 10, The Bund; Cebu, 10, The Bund; Manila, 10, The Bund; Hong Kong, 10, The Bund; Shanghai, 10, The Bund; Yokohama, 10, The Bund; Kobe, 10, The Bund; Osaka, 10, The Bund; Manila, 10, The Bund; Cebu, 10, The Bund; Singapore, 10, The Bund; Batavia, 10, The Bund; Surabaya, 10, The Bund; Medan, 10, The Bund; Palembang, 10, The Bund



## NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS, only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P. O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

**MAN SHING CHONG**, of No. 35, Lyndhurst Terrace, Dealers in Foreign Goods and Furniture, hereby beg to notify the public that all Deposits, Loans, Guarantees, Orders, Indents and Other Business Transactions must be signed by **LAU HOK CHONG** and chopped with the chop of **MAN SHING CHONG** before they can be recognized as genuine, otherwise, whosoever conducting any of the above transactions must be held personally responsible and it will not concern this Shop. This Special Notice is made with a view to avoiding future misunderstandings.

Dated the 4th day of the 8th Moon of the 1st year of Sun Tong. [1240]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer**

**"SOMALI"**, of the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at **WATER-STEAK** in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

**G. E. A. HEWITT**, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1909. [1]

**EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.**, COPENHAGEN.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE Steamship**

**"TRANQUER"**, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 30th inst. at 3.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 9th Oct., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

**MELCHERS & Co.**, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [6]

## REMOVAL.

**I HAVE REMOVED** my Office to No. 41, WYNDHAM STREET.

**H. M. H. NEMAZEE**, Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [1201]

## FOR SALE.

**DERRINGTON, PEAK ROAD No. 8.**

For Particulars apply to—**C. SCHROTER**, King's Buildings, 111, 112, Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1140]

## FOR SALE

BY

## PRIVATE TREATY

**THE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE NAGASAKI HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation):—**

Comprising:—

Electric Light Plant, Refrigerating Machine, by J. & E. Hall Ltd.; Beds, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Piano (Challen & Son), Sideboards, Carpets, Curtains, Toilet Sets, Linen, Kitchen Utensils, 2 Billiard Tables, by Burroughs & Watts; Sets of Billiard and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Cutlery, Glassware, Silverware, etc.

The above will be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers' requirements.

ALSO

**THE THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING**, Engine-house, Servants' quarters, etc., to be removed upon term to be agreed.

For further particulars apply to—**P. J. BUCKLAND**, Liquidator.

No. 7, Oura, Nagasaki.

Dated Nagasaki, 8th September, 1909. [1245]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

**HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYING CO. LTD.**

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 25th September, 1909, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th September, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1909. [1186]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

**THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS** of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 25th September, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 25th Sept., both days inclusive.

**DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.**, General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1909. [1185]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

**AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE CENTS** per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on the 25th September, 1909, on which date Dividends Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to the 25th September, both days inclusive.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**, General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1176]

## THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 56, Bonham Street, West, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of October, 1909, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of the resolution will be proposed.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

**RESOLUTIONS.**

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) In Article 65 the word "Five" shall be substituted for the word "Twenty".

(b) In Article 86 the word "Three" shall be substituted for the word "Ten".

**NO LI HING**, General Manager.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1909. [1205]

## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned** have received instructions from **H. SMITH, Esq.** to Sell by Public Auction, on **TO-DAY (SATURDAY)**, the 25th September, 1909, at 2.30 p.m., within his residence at Cosmopolitan Docks, THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.** (Particulars from Catalogue).

A Steam-Launch will leave Blaise Pier at 2 p.m. sharp to convey intending Purchasers.

Terms:—As Usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH**, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [1230]

## ASAHI BEER

## SAPPORO BEER

## ASAHI BEER

## TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

## SOLE AGENTS:

**MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA**, [1128]

## AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

**CALIBRE 7.65 mm.**

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

**SIEGMANN & Co.**, [47]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

**SMOKELESS POWDERS AND CHILLED SHOTS.** From No. 10 to .55SG. at \$5-47 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR-GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**, Hongkong, 26th October, 1909. [623]

## DAVID COSSAR &amp; SON'S

**MERCHANT NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX**

**RELIANCE CROWN TARPAILING**

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.**, Sole Agents.

[674]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE

**THE DRAWING OF 50 DEBENTURES** of the **CLUB GERMANIA**, Payable on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1909, will be held at the Club, at 6 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1909.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

For the Committee, **J. C. KITZMANTL**, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [1228]

## HONGKONG CLUB

## NOTICE

**THE SIXTEENTH DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES** of the **HONGKONG CLUB** (1896 issue \$1000 each) was held in the Hongkong Club House on SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1909, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:—

8	426	875	1186	1576
42	456	941	1245	1719
71	501	962	1277	1722
76	524	963	1420	1744
113	526	976	1445	1763
129	545	995	1468	1780
157	576	1024	1477	1804
186	580	1033	1500	1811
237	601	1049	1513	1853
272	740	1052	1520	1898
341	803	1067	1524	1908
364	832	1068	1590	1950
376	836	1120	1596	1966

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1909, in exchange for surrender of name.

By Order, **JAMES CRAIK**, Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1909. [1219]

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

**THE 23rd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 30th, 1909, at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., at 5.30 p.m.

Business: To receive report of Committee for Season 1908-1909, elect Officers for Coming Season, and transact General Business.

**HERBERT L. O. GARRETT**, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [1229]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING** of Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1909, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order, **T. F. HOUGH**, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1909. [1214]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**NOTICE.**

**AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1909, at 12.15 p.m., at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

Notice regarding which is being sent to each Member.

By Order, **T. F. HOUGH**, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1909. [1215]

## DR. M. H. CHAUN.

**THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.**

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [1152]

## SIEN TING

**SURGEON DENTIST.**

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1221]

## GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 27 DES VŒUX ROAD.

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS

AND

PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

Just Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS

WITH MOVABLE LEAF.

Duplicate Pocket Books, Magnifying Glasses, Watermark Detectors, Nickel Trimmers.

"Peerless" Stamp Hinges, &c., &c., &c. Inspection Invited. [913]

## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

## JUST LANDED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS

& SHOES.

**A. TACK & CO.**, PHOTO-SUPPLIES.

26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1909. [37]

## INTIMATIONS

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

**THE ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS** will be held in the Club's BATH, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 25th inst., commencing at 4 p.m., and the attention of the Public is called to the Interport Events.

Admission for Members, \$0.50

Non-Members 1.00

Sailors, Soldiers and Boys 0.50

Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of Ladies TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 25th inst. Admission \$1.00.

Tickets are obtainable either from the Steward of the Club or at the Interport.

By kind permission of Col. H. V. D.S.O. and Officers the Band of The Buffs will perform during THIS (SATURDAY) afternoon.

Miss LYON has very kindly consented to present the Prizes at the conclusion of the Sports.

**FRANK LAMBERT**, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [1234]

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

**INTENDING** applicants for Membership to St. Andrew's Society are invited to forward their Names to the Underigned for Submission to the General Committee. The entrance fee is \$5, and the Annual Subscription \$2.00. Any respectable Scotsman is eligible for Membership.

**DAVID WOOD**, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1174]

## THE VIENNA CAFE COMPANY, LTD.

No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 924.

**BEG** to notify the Public that a modern and up-to-date BAKERY and CAFE under exclusively European Management has been opened at the above entirely rebuilt and modernized premises.

The Latest Sanitary Improvements Employed. Strictest Cleanliness all over the place.

Use only First Class Flour and other Material.

The Company has secured the services of Messrs. J. Sommer and A. Sokolowski, for the Bakery and Confectionery Departments.

The long experience of both Gentlemen in up-to-date Establishments on the Continent is the best guarantee that only the best ever produced in the Colony will be supplied.

The Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [1202]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

**A COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM** on Upper Level, Verandah and Bathroom, is offered with Board to a permanent Resident.

Address—**"GOOD VIEW,"** Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [50]

## INSURANCES

**NOTICE.**

**HAVING** been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the **WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY**, we are prepared to accept approved European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON**, Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN-MARINE INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1908 £19,121,310.

I. Authorized Capital £6,000,000

Subscribed Capital 3,275,000

Paid-up Capital 1,212,500 0 0

II. Fire Funds 3,294,753 7 10

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [908]

## SINGON &amp; CO.

**IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.** Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig-Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

## MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

**SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA OHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHIN**











# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HAMBURG.

## EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING CARGO at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

### NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 29th Sept.	S.S. SPEZIA ... 29th Sept.
S.S. SILEBIA ... 19th Oct.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 21st Oct.	S.S. C.F.E. LAERIS ... 4th Oct.
S.S. SILVIA ... 1st Nov.	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. SUEVIA ... 17th Nov.	S.S. NICOMEDIA ... 13th Oct.
S.S. SENEAMBIA ... 18th Nov.	FOR Marseilles, ANTWERP & HAMBURG:
S.S. SITHONIA ... 1st Dec.	S.S. AMBRIA ... 17th Oct.
S.S. SCANDIA ... 10th Dec.	FOR ANTWERP & HAMBURG:
S.S. BRASILLA ... 18th Dec.	S.S. LIBERIA ... 31st Oct.
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 28th Dec.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 6th Nov.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 20th September, 1909.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 6000 tons gross ... Sail Oct. 26th, at Noon.

S.S. MANSHU MARU ... 5000 " " " " Dec. 10th, at Noon.

S.S. AMERICA MARU ... 6000 " " " " Febr. 5th, 1910, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1909.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yokohama Building.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	HITACHI MARU, Capt. N. Matheson.	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th Sept., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA.	KANAGAWA MARU, Capt. J. N. No.	6,500	WEDNESDAY, 13th Oct., at Daylight.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE.	TANGO MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa.	8,000	TUESDAY, 28th Sept., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KORE and YOKOHAMA.	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Sato.	7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Oct., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE.	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler.	6,000	THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine.	5,000	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine.	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th Sept., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE.	TAKASAKI MARU, Capt. A. W. W.	6,000	THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at 5 P.M.
	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielson.	6,500	FRIDAY, 1st Oct., at 5 P.M.
	TOYOMI MARU, Capt. B. Smith.	4,500	SATURDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon.
	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser.	9,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Oct., at Noon.

† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

## EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s NEWLY BUILT 9,000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

MIYASAKI MARU	(Capt. T. MURAI)	About Wed. 20th Oct.
KITANO MARU	(Capt. F. E. CORN)	About Wed. 17th Nov.
HIRANO MARU	(Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wed. 15th Dec.
KAMO MARU	(Capt. F. L. SOMMER)	About Wed. 12th Jan.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at this Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,

MANAGER.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 25th Sept. Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 2nd Oct. Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Hongkong, 20th September, 1909.

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

## OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—15, DES VIGUE ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office—14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

## IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

## MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS. REG.

"PRINCESS ALICE" - 10,911 - ON MARCH 20th.

"KLEIST" - 9,000 - ON APRIL 6th.

"PRINZ-LUDWIG" - 9,630 - ON APRIL 20th.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early Booking Recommended.

For Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS &amp; Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &amp;c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
STEAMER	TONS	STEAMER	TONS	
ARCADIA	7000	MANTUA	11000	March 5
ABEYIA	7500	CHINA	8000	March 11
DELTA	8000	MALWA	11000	March 25
MACEDONIA 10500	March 19	(Through Steamer calling at BOMBAY)		April 8
DEYANHA	8000	MONGOLIA	10500	April 22
ABEYIA	8000	MARMORA	10500	May 6
DELTA	7500	MOREA	11000	May 20
DELHI	8000	MOULTAN	10000	June 3
	May 14			June 18

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £106.14 RETURN £212.28

2nd " £48.8 " £72.12 " £145.6

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

## LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
SYRIA	January	about 26
SUNATRA	February	9 March
SYANZA	February	23 April
SUNDA	March	23 May
MALTA	April	20 June
SABDINIA	May	4 June
NORE	May	18 July

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE £82.10 RETURN £117.10

2nd " £38.10 " £57.4 " £95.5

\* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For Further Particulars, apply to:

[9107] E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND FUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto, "FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. R. Hutchinson.	6,178	SATURDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon.
		4,416	SATURDAY, 23rd Oct., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSIU via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 26th Sept., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW, & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. K. SUGI	WEDNESDAY, 29th Sept., at 10 A.M.

A Special Reduction of 20 per cent. on 1st and 2nd Class Fares to Foochow will be made during the month of September.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "HUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,

MANAGER.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 26th Sept. D'light	
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 26th Sept. D'light	
HOIHOW and KEBAO	"HUNAN"	On 26th Sept. D'light	
CEBU and ILOILO	"CHIRLI"	On 27th Sept. 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 28th Sept. 3 P.M.	
THINGTAU, CHIEFO and NEWCHANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 28th Sept. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENHUA"	On 30th Sept. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENHUA"	On 3rd Oct. D'light	
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 5th Oct. 3 P.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS &amp; TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENHUA," "CHENHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 25th September, 1909.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Monday, 27th Sept. 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, & YERAPUTTA	"CHUANGSHING"	Tuesday, 28th Sept. 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 1st Oct. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 8th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KORE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 13th Oct. Noon.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin &amp; Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 25th September, 1909.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING.
"HAICHING" Capt. W. C. Passmore	AMOY and FOOCHOW.	SATURDAY, 25th Sept., at 3 P.M.
"HAIMUN" Capt. Evans	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
"HAITAN" Capt. J. S. Rosch	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 23rd Sept., at 2 P.M.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST CLASS FARES TO FOOWH WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK &amp; Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1909.

## EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, DANGK &amp; SEA GHAI

## RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG &amp; VERAPOVSTOCK.

## SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	About 23rd Sept.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"CATHAY"	10th October.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PEKING"	12th October.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"TRANQUEBAR"	End of October.

For Further Particulars apply to

Hongkong, 16th September, 1909.

MELCHERS &amp; Co.,

AGENTS.







## A Famous Cricketer



G. H. Hirst is the only cricketer to take over 300 wickets, and to score over 2,000 runs in one season. In addition to his cricketing activities, Mr. Hirst is also the manufacturer of that popular stimulant—Health Tonic.

*G. H. Hirst*

## Nerve Strain, Weariness, Exhaustion—

To enable me to wear well, says George Hirst, the celebrated Yorkshire cricketer, to get the best out of oneself, Phosferine is wonderfully effective, and imparts a marvellous reserve of staying power. Speaking of these very same unique advantages possessed by Phosferine, Charles Gardiner, the winner of the 1909 Marathon, said "Phosferine permanently invigorates and tones up the system, and, in fact, proved my greatest mainstay."

Wherever men gain distinction by severe mental or physical effort, fight pluckily and cheerfully against great odds, it is always upon Phosferine they rely for the power and energy to see them through. To Gardiner, struggling through heat and dust, it meant victory, to George Hirst, overwrought with the nervous tension and suspense of a critical game, Phosferine means the steady nerves and staying power which enable him to wear well. The splendid form which distinguishes George Hirst's wonderful play, testifies to the energizing potency of Phosferine, which, says the redoubtable cricketer, dispels all the exhaustion and weariness caused by prolonged batting and bowling under a hot sun.

## Quite Naturally Overcome.

G. H. Hirst, the wonderful Yorkshire cricketer, Kirkheaton, Yorks, writes—"I have found that after a very hard day's work in the cricket field, when my system has felt exhausted and my whole body weary, Phosferine always exerts a wonderfully refreshing, stimulative and restorative effect. When my nerves have been greatly overwrought by the excitement and strain of prolonged bowling and batting under a hot sun, your preparation both calms and strengthens them, and enables me to wear well throughout the most trying season. Phosferine endows one with marvellous staying power, and its timely use wards off all the ill-consequences to which athletes are especially prone from the nature of their calling—exposure, &c."—May 7, 1909.

## PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR  
Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Weakness, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Nervitis, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

**The Remedy of Kings**  
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.  
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Balle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.  
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/6, 3/6 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.  
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/6 size.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

## BOVRIL

Tempts you to Eat and Feeds you.

Whether at home, at the office, in the restaurant, or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and quickly procured.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON BOVRIL,  
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

## SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE  
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to men, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS—CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

## THE FAR EAST REVISITED.

THE JAPANESE PROTECTORATE  
KOREA. (V.)

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT  
LATELY IN THE FAR EAST.)

The material advantages which have already accrued to Korea from the Japanese Protectorate cannot be disputed even by the many hostile critics of Japanese methods. The old Korean Court was a bad specimen of Oriental corruption, incapacity, and greed as could be found in the whole length and breadth of Asia, and the Court was for all practical purposes the Government of the country, the old hereditary aristocracy having been gradually transformed into an hereditary bureaucracy, dependent upon Court favour, whose sense of dignity manifested itself chiefly in the size of their hats and a certain ponderous get known as the "Yambaru's waddle." In such hands the machinery of government, such as it was, was directed solely to the extraction of as large an amount of money as the people could be made to pay. The only department in which official capacity was kept in check was the Foreign Customs Department, an offshoot of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and the resourcefulness and activity displayed by Mr. (now Sir John) McLeary Brown as head of the Korean Customs alone averted utter bankruptcy during the ten years that preceded the Japanese Protectorate. The Korean people, the result of the soil—poor, many of them—poor, and almost every foreigner who has lived amongst them grows attached to them. They are good-natured and on the whole long-suffering, and if they are inclined to be indolent, deceitful, and thriftless, the fault lies probably with their rulers for what encouragement is there to work when the humble toiler knows any visible manifestation of industry and thrift will merely invite spoliation? Hence, perhaps, the curious fact that whilst the Korean people lives in a wretched, squalid, and miserable surroundings of much more squalid poverty than the Japanese or even the Chinese, he is as a rule better fed than either and devotes a larger proportion of his scanty earnings to his food. His only safe savings bank was once his stomach. Redress against oppression there was none, and while the majority were fain to vent their discontent in gurgling denunciations of their rulers, a restless minority used to take to the road and increase the sum total of public misery and disorder by plundering defenceless travellers and raiding inoffensive villages.

**MATERIAL PROGRESS.**  
Prince Ito's last annual "Report on Reforms and Progress in Korea," has already been summarized in *The Times*, and I need not therefore dwell on the administrative revolution effected by the Japanese, who now direct and control every public department. It will be enough for me to enumerate a few of the more conspicuous evidences of change which came under my notice as I travelled through the country. A well-equipped railroad with a total mileage of 638 miles now traverses the Korean Peninsula from Fusan on the Straits of Tsushima to Wiju on the Yalu, facing the Manchurian town of Antung, and a branch line, originally built by an American company, connects Seoul with the port of Chemulpo. Roads have been built both as feeders to the railway and for the development of other parts of the country. Important harbour works and large reclamations of land are being carried out at Fusan and at Chemulpo, both excellent natural roadsteads protected by outlying groups of islands. Great attention is devoted to the fisheries, which constitute one of the chief resources of Korea, and at Fusan a special basin is to be reserved for fishing craft with facilities for cold storage. Forestry has been taken in hand. Model forestry stations have been established and some of the hills around Fusan are already dotted with young trees imported from Japan and from Shanghai, where the Germans have been doing good work of the same sort in the neighbourhood of Kinschao. Agriculture has been and will remain for a long time to come the mainstay of Korea, and it is to the encouragement of agriculture, to the introduction of more scientific methods than the primitive Koreans have hitherto employed, and to the acclimatization of new staples that the Japanese have directed their chief efforts. Agricultural banks have been founded on very liberal lines, and an agricultural model farm has been established at Sawon, about 25 miles from Seoul, where, side by side with an educational course, experiments are being conducted in the cultivation of rice, barley, best sugar, cotton, and tobacco, as well as in sericulture and the raising of live-stock. The results, there and elsewhere, in regard both to the improvement of the old staples and the introduction of new ones, have been most encouraging, and show that the climate and soil of certain parts of Korea are equally well adapted to beet and to cotton. Nor have the arts and crafts been neglected. Centuries ago Korea excelled in many of them, and it was Korea that taught Japan in bygone ages. The industrial training school which the Japanese have established at Seoul should help to revive the decayed industries of the past and to introduce new ones, if one may judge by the eagerness with which the Koreans at once responded to the opportunity thus offered to them. At the first entrance examinations there were over 1,000 applicants, though only 70 were able to pass.

Fusan and Chemulpo are now Japanese rather than Korean towns and there is a large Japanese settlement at Seoul. The filth and squalor of the Korean capital, where narrow streets and scanty hovels contrasted miserably with the barbaric splendour of the Royal palaces and parks, are gradually yielding to the more wholesome influences of sanitation and public decency. Broad thoroughfares have been laid out, and a few handsome buildings, banks, school-houses, and an admirable hospital—with a medical school for the training of Koreans testify to the impulse which has been given to the new forces of progress.

**KOREAN HOSTILITY.**  
Admirable as is the activity displayed in so many directions by the Japanese it cannot be said that they have succeeded so far in winning the good will of the Koreans. On the contrary, there is ample evidence that the majority of the Koreans profoundly dislike Japanese rule. For this unfortunate state of things, the behaviour of the Japanese themselves, especially during the first few years of military occupation, is no doubt, as in Manchuria, to some extent responsible. The military régime was often harsh and grasping, and the policing of the country by the troops, scattered in small detachments without proper control, led to serious mischief. As in Manchuria, the Japanese immigrant who had followed the army into Korea was also apt to be a rough customer. If the British occupation of Egypt had been accompanied by an influx of some 200,000 Englishmen, drawn to a great extent from the least desirable classes of our large cities, many incidents would probably have occurred in the Nile valley of which we should have had little reason to be proud. Not until Prince Ito arrived in Korea does any resolute effort appear to have been made to put down these disorderly elements, and even he seems to have received less support than he might have expected from the Japanese communities at large. The attacks directed against his administration by several organs of

the Japanese Press are believed to have been frequently inspired by those who resented his determination to put down abuses, and represented it to the Japanese public as unpatriotic and inimical to the Koreans. Yet one would have thought that Japan had suffered severely enough in the past from the unruly element amongst her own people in Korea. On the last occasion on which I had been at Seoul—in 1897—the Japanese had lost the whole of the ascendancy resulting from their war with China owing to their deplorable complicity in the murder of the wretched Queen. Though the blunders of Russian diplomacy in turn helped to redress the balance in favour of the Japanese, the memory of that criminal folly lives to the present day.

**THE JAPANESE TASK.**  
It would, however, be very unfair to attribute the whole blame for the estrangement of the Koreans to the mistakes made by the Japanese—mistakes which liberal-minded Japanese themselves admit and are doing their best to repair. The task which they have assumed in taking over and reorganising a vast country with some ten million inhabitants is one which would severely tax the resources of a nation already trained by long experience to colonial enterprise. For a people like the Japanese who are themselves still in a state of transition it was truly formidable. The instinctive pride of a nation which, still dimly conscious of a great past, felt itself to be a mere helpless pawn on the chess-board of international politics combined with ancient traditions of blind loyalty towards the ruling dynasty to arouse a spirit of revolt against the masterful people who, whilst professing theoretical devotion to the integrity and independence of Korea, claimed to treat her in practice as a conquered dependency. Moreover, the very fact that the Japanese régime stands for administrative reform sufficed to alienate all those classes that batted upon the abuses of the old native régime, and with the dense ignorance that prevails among the masses and the turbulent elements always at large and swelled for the nonce by the somewhat hasty banding of the old Korean army, it was an easy task to foment local disturbances and sporadic risings, which were magnified into a patriotic rebellion. It is not without significance that those manifestations of patriotism have been chiefly confined to the districts in which the hereditary Yambarus are the chief landowners, though these, worthies have seldom ventured to take any risks themselves. It is not, perhaps, very edifying to read of such frequent encounters between the Gendarmes and the rebels, in which apparently very little quarter is given to the latter. But sympathy would be bestowed upon them, if it were realised that these "patriotic" hands consist for the most part of the same class of banditti who have infested the countryside for generations past. We ourselves have had similar experiences not so many years ago with the daboits in Upper Burma, who were only appressed after protracted and vigorous operations.

So long as the old Emperor reigned, however much his authority had been curtailed, the peace which contained him and the notorious Lady On continued to be a hot-bed of intrigue and obstruction was rampant in every public office. It was not until his abdication and until Japanese advisers and Japanese officials took charge of every department that the work of reform began to take substantial effect. Prince Ito's commanding personality brought home to the most refractory Koreans the futility of resistance, whilst at the same time it prevented the friction between the Japanese civil and military authorities which the more liberal policy he was determined to adopt towards the Korean people might have produced had it been carried into execution by a statesman of less weight in his own country.

The policy initiated by Prince Ito has already begun to bear fruit. The present Sovereign of Korea is quite content to discharge the ornamental functions assigned to him, and the Royal tour on which he was accompanied this winter by the Japanese Resident-General effectively conveyed to his people that the reigning dynasty had finally accepted the Protectorate of Japan. It would have been easy enough for the Japanese to have created for any time a Japanese party in the Korean official world had they been prepared to wink at a return to the old corrupt methods. It is to their credit that they resisted the temptation, but now that some of the better educated Koreans are willing to recognize that their best chance of helping their fellow-countrymen lies in co-operation with the Japanese, the latter may be hoped, will not hesitate to give the largest possible share of employment in the public services to Koreans of all classes who are ready to accept the new conditions. To reconcile the masses the Japanese must to the gradual influence of popular education and to the steady improvement in the material conditions of life. Public works on a considerable scale, including the construction of more railways and more roads opening up new parts of the country and giving employment to the people, form an important feature in the programme which Prince Ito has bequeathed to his successor. Viscount Sano has no easy task in front of him, but if he walks in Prince Ito's footsteps, though the road may be long and arduous, he can hardly fail to make good progress towards the appointed goal. The Japanese will in any case encounter for some time to come the difficulties with which alien rulers inevitably find themselves confronted, but they have, nevertheless, so much in common with the Koreans, to whom they stand very much nearer, both in language and in race, than to the Chinese, that the gulf cannot prove in the long run impassable, unless the Japanese themselves make it so.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL-STEEL**  
**PILLS**

A French Remedy for all irregularities. It is the only medicine which has been found to be so effective in the treatment of all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, and all other ailments of the Digestive System. It is a most valuable and reliable medicine, and is sold in all the principal chemists and druggists.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL-STEEL**  
**PILLS**

## APENTA

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.  
For continuous use by the Gouty, the Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL,  
St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE:—A Wineglassful in the morning before Breakfast.

## LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE



Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.

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## WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

## EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20. Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GILLY & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

[1024]

**WATSON'S**  
VERY OLD LIQUEUR  
**Scotch Whisky**

*Watson & Co. Limited*  
HONGKONG CHINA & MANILA.  
ESTABLISHED  
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[1007]

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the first and only safe, reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DYSPPEPSIA, NERVE, KIDNEY and LIVER COMPLAINTS, HERRING DECOMA, FEMURATE DRY OF VITAL POWER, GENERAL DEBILITY, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Chronic Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Force.

The Effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Malignant Febrile and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Cases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles of 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World. MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND. Agents in Hongkong—A. S. WATSON & CO.

[958-2]



## BANKS

## MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000  
 SUBSCRIBED ... 1,500,000  
 PAID-UP ... 1,500,000  
 RESERVE FUND ... 250,000

## BANKERS

## LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 12 months ... 4 per cent.

For 6 months ... 3 1/2 per cent.

For 3 months ... 3 per cent.

EVAN ORRISON, Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [23]

## THE

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000  
 RESERVE FUND ... 15,900,000

## HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Kobe, Osaka, Lyons, London, San Francisco, Hongkong, Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow, Chiofo, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dulay, Port Arthur, Amoy, Lioyang, Mukden, Tieling, Chiang Chai.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 4 1/2 per annum

" " " " " 3 1/2 " " "

" " " " " 3 " " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [454]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

## AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
 HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000  
 RESERVE FUND ... £1,575,000  
 RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

for 6 " " 3 1/2 "

for 3 " " 3 "

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [121]

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)  
 ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (€3,750,000)  
 RESERVE FUND FL. 6,125,746 (about €497,407)

## HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.

## HEAD-AGENCY—BATAVIA.

Branches: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli) Palembang, Kota-Radia, (Acheen) Bandjermain.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c. &c.

## LONDON BANKERS:—

## THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account 2 per annum on daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

" " " 6 " " 4 " "

" " " 3 " " 3 1/2 " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [25]

## DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP, Sh. Tels 7,500,000

## HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:

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DIREKTION DER DISCONT-GESellschaft.

DEUTSCHE BANK S. BLEICHRODER.

BERLINER HANDELS-GESellschaft.

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE.

ROBERT WALDSCHAUER & CO.

MÜNCHEN & CO.

M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN.

Frankfurt & M.

JACOB S. H. SPERN.

NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG.

SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO. Koenigsberg.

BAVISCHE HYPOTHEK-UND WECHSEL-BANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIREKTION DER DISCONT-GESellschaft.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [24]

## BANKS

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed (paid up) ... Yen 5,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ... Yen 1,500,000

## HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Amoy, Kobe, Tientsin, Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui, Foochow, Osaka, Tokyo, Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama, Swatow.

## HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, Des Voeux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TOWDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1909. [694]

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$350,000,000  
 RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$35,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Throgmorton House, E.C.

## LONDON BANKERS:

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

## NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED.

## THE CAPITAL &amp; COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money, Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

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For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

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For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 1st Oct., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1909. [5]

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM EUROPE.

## THE Company's Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 29th inst. at 6 A.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on the 28th inst. No Claims will be admitted after delivery of the goods has been effected to Consignees, and same must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, otherwise they will not be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [1236]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"LUTZOW,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 2nd Oct., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [5]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

## THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [1239]

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

## THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that Goods will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 35rd September, 1909. [3]



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DENOTING

THE ACME OF

EGYPTIAN

CIGARETTE

PERFECTION:

"They are social, soothing, blest, they have fragrance, force and zest."

IN 50'S & 100'S

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES.

FROM ALI TOBACCONISTS.

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